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ΕΙΣ ΦΑΟΣ
George Bancroft

A NEW

DESCRIPTION

OF THAT

Fertile and Pleasant Province

OF

CAROLINA:

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF ITS

Discovery and Settling,

AND

THE GOVERNMENT

THEREOF TO THIS TIME.

With several Remarkable Passages of *Divine Providence* during my Time.

By *JOHN ARCHDALE:* LATE GOVERNOR OF THE SAME.

LONDON—Printed in 1707.

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(Nicholas)

ITG

unsealed in the last Days: To the which that Excellent Poet *Davies* intimates in Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, in these Words,

O thou bright Morning Star, thou rising Sun,
Who in these latter Days hast brought to light,
Those Mysteries that since the World begun,
Lay hid in Darkness and eternal Night.

And because in all the Grand Scenes of Divine Providence, some preparative Stroakes are generally made as Preludiums to what is quickly to ensue, the Art of Printing, to beget Knowledge, hath been reserved for this last Age, as also the Compass to convey Knowledge, as aforesaid; and the Discovery of Gunpowder hath been another Medium to subdue Millions of People that lay under a Barbarous and Brutish State: As for Example, in *Mexico*, where was a Temple dedicated to their chief Idol larger than *Paul's* whose Walls were two Inches thick bespread or beplaister'd with Human Blood, sacrificed to their Deities or Devils: And although I cannot excuse the Barbarity or Cruelty of the *Spaniards* towards them, yet, as on God's part, it was justly brought upon them, who thereby gave them their own Blood to drink, in lieu of what they had most barbarously shed of their Neighbours. And indeed, Providence seemed wholly to design this Bloody Work for the *Spanish* Nation, and not for the *English*, who in their Natures, are not so Cruel as the other; witness the Inquisition, its Cruelty being most established in *Spain*. And, courteous Readers, I shall give you some farther Eminent Remark hereupon, and especially in the first Settlement of *Carolina*, where the Hand of God was eminently seen in thining the *Indians*, to make room for the *English*. As for Example in *Carolina*, in which were seated two Potent Nations, called the *Westoes*, and *Sarannah*, which contained many Thousands, who broke out into an unusual Civil War, and thereby reduced themselves into a small Number, and the *Westoes*, the more Cruel of the two, were at the

last forced quite out of that Province, and the *Saranahs* continued good Friends and useful Neighbours to the *English*. But again, it at other times pleased Almighty God to send unusual Sicknesses amongst them, as the Small-pox, &c. to lessen their Numbers: so that the *English*, in Comparison to the *Spaniard*, have but little *Indian* Blood to answer for. Now the *English* at first settling in small Numbers, there seemed a Necessity of thining the barbarous *Indian* Nations; and therefore since our Cruelty is not the Instrument thereof, it pleases God to send, as I may say, an *Assyrian* Angel to do it himself. Yet will I not totally excuse the *English*, as being wholly clear of the Blood of the *Indians* in some Respects, which I at present pass over. But surely we are all much to blame, in being so negligent of executing the proper Means for their Soul's Salvation, which being a gradual Work, the introducing a Civilized State would be a good and stable Preparatory for the Gospel State; even as the Divine Hand of Providence prepared us by the *Romans*, as all Historians mention that relate to us. I shall farther add one late more immediate Example of God's more immediate Hand, in making a Consumption upon some *Indian* Nations in *North Carolina*, and that was in my time at the River *Pemlicoe*, and some Nations adjoyning: This is a late Settlement, began about eight Years since. When I was in the *North* about eleven Years since, I 1696 was told then of a great Mortality that fell upon the *Pemlicoe Indians*; as also, that a Nation of *Indians* called the *Coranine*, a bloody and barbarous People, were most of them cut off by a Neighbouring Nation: Upon which I said, that it seemed to me as if God had an Intention speedily to plant an *English* Settlement thereabouts; which accordingly fell out in two or three Years, although at that time not one Family was there. I shall make one more general Remark, before I come more particularly to treat of *Carolina*: and that is, in short, to give an Account how this vast Continent of *America* was discovered, that lay hid for many Ages. The Reader may reasonably

guess, that before the Knowledge of the Compass, Navigation was very imperfect, as also the Knowledge of the Globe; yea, so Ignorant was former Ages that one *Vigilius*, a Gentleman of *Italy*, was adjudged a Heretick, for affirming Antipodes; so that the Providential seeming Casualty of Human Affairs, appeared rather to make the Discovery, than any premeditated Skill or Art of Man. For, according to the best Accounts, a certain *Spanish* Colonel sailing into the West Ocean towards the Isles of the *Canaries*, by a forcible continued Easterly Wind, the Vessel was drove upon the *American* Coast; but being ill provided for such a Voyage, by Hunger and Hardship all died save the Pilot and three or four more; who afterwards returning back, came to the *Maderaes*, and after that died at the House of one *Christopher Colon* or *Columbus*, born in the Territory of *Genoa*; and the said Pilot left him his Maps and Cards of his Voyage; and he himself having some Skill in Navigation, was much affected with the Relation, and was very desirous to procure the same, but wanting of Wealth to get Shipping, and Protection of some *European* King, to secure the Riches he should come to possess, he first made an Essay by his Brother *Barther Colon* upon *Henry* VIIth of *England*, at that time a Wealthy Prince; but he rejected the same as a fantastical Matter, as the Discoveries both of Nature and Grace are at the first loked upon by most; for the Beginning of the Reformation quickly succeeding this grand Discovery of the New Word, was as lightly esteemed at first in the Spiritual Appearance of it. But *Colon* or *Columbus*, not wholly daunted at the first Repulse, was introduced into the Favour of the King and Queen of *Spain*, about *Anno* 1490, the same Year that the *Moors* lost *Granada*, their principal Hold at that time in *Spain*; and then he was furnished with three Ships, and departed for the *Indies* in the Kalends of *September*, 1491, and fell in first with the *Canaries*, not long before discovered, *Anno*, 1405, inhabited by savage and wild People; he sailed thence 33 Days, and discovering no Land, his

Men mutined, and designed to cast him into the Sea; but he with gentle Words and large Promises, appeased their Fury, and putting them off some few Days, he discovered Land, so long looked for; and so by Degrees settled the same, as Historians at large declare.

Now, candid Readers, I have introduced you into the general Discovery and *Spanish* Settlement in *America;* I shall now proceed to shew unto you the Occasion of the Settlement of *Carolina*, that lies in the very Heart of *America.*

I have hinted how *Henry* the VIIth having lost the Opportunity of possessing the *Spanish* Mines of *Mexico*, the Fame of which raised up the Spirit of the said *Henry* to get some share of this *American* Continent; he therefore about *Anno* 1500, furnished Sr. *Sebastian Cabot* with Shipping, who was born at *Bristol*, though his Father was a *Venetian*, to make a farther Discovery, who fell upon the Coast of *Florida*, and having sailed along the Continent a considerably way *North-East*, returned again, but made no Settlement that time. And although the *English* were the first Discoverers of this Noble and Fertile Tract of Land, from the Latitude of 25 to 36½; yet was no Colony planted in it, till several of the *English* Nobility stir'd up with a pious Zeal, to propagate the Christian Religion; and with a Heroick Spirit, to enlarge the Dominion of the Crown of *England*, procured a large and ample Patent, with extraordinary Privileges both for themselves, and the People that would Plant and Inhabit them, as appears by the Patent of *Cha.* II. unto *George* Duke of *Albermarle*, *Edw.* E. of *Clarendon*, *W.* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkley*, *Anthony* Lord *Ashley*, now E. of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *George Cartwright*, after that Lord *Cartwright*, and Sir *John Colleton*, Knight and Baronet, who were thereby created the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the Province of *Carolina*, and the same to be held *in Capite* of the Crown of *England*, to Them, their Heirs, and Assigns for ever; which said Province begins at the Latitude of 29 De-

grees, and reaches to the Latitude of 36½ *North* Latitude; and the said Province is to enjoy all the Privileges and Liberties that the Bishop of *Durham*, hath or ought to have. These aforesaid Lords therefore enter'd into a joynt Stock, and fitted out Ships on their own proper Charges, to transport People and Cattle thither, to the Value of abovt 12000 Pounds, besides several Thousands laid out by single Proprietors, to advance the Colony; and all their Rents and Incomes have since the Beginning been also expended in public Services.

I sall now come to the particular Description of the Country itself, and that not by a bare Report, but as an Eye Witness. I have hinted how Sir *Sebastian Cabot*, at the Charge of *Henry* VIIth, first discovered that part of the Continent which is called *Florida*, which begins at Cape *Florida*, in the Latitude of about 25, and runs *North East* to 36½. Now *Carolina*, only is its *Northern* Part, *viz:* from 29 Degrees to 36½, and is indeed the very Center of the habitable Part of the *Northern* Hemisphere; for taking it to be Habitable from the Equinoctial to 64 Degrees, the Centre of *Carolina* lies in about 32, which is about the Middle of 64, lying parallel with the Land of *Canaan*, and may be called the Temperate Zone comparatively, as not being pestered with the violent Heats of the more Southern Colonies, or the extream and violent Colds of the more Northern Settlements. Its Production doth answer the Title of *Florida*, *quia regio est* Florida, being indeed a most Fertile and flourishing Region, every thing generally growing there, that will grown in any Parts of *Europe*, there being already many sorts oi Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Apricocks, Nectarines, &c. and they that once tast of them, will for the future despise the watry and washee Tast of them here in *England;* yet doth their Plenty make them the Food of the Swine of their Country; for from a Stone in 4 or 5 Years they come to be bearing Trees of a considerable Bigness; likewise all sorts of Grain, as Weat, Barly, Peas, &c. and I have measured some Wheat Ears 7 or 8 of my

Inches long. It produces also Rice the best of the known Word, being a Commodity for Returns home; as also Pitch, Tar, Buck, Dear, Bear-Skins, and Furs, though the last not so good as the Northern ones: And it hath already such Plenty of Provisions, as Beef, Pork, &c. that it furnishes in a great measure, *Baradoes*, *Jamaica*, *&c.* The Natives are somewhat Tawny, occasioned, in a great measure, by Oyling their Skins, and by the naked Raies of the Sun: They are generally very streight Bodied, and Comely in person, and quick of Apprehension; and I believe, if managed discreetly, may many of them, in a few Years, become Civilized, and then very capable of the Gospel of Christ. The *Indians* are great Hunters, and thereby not only seviceable to kill Dear, &c. for to procure Skins for Trade with us, but those that live in Country Plantations procure of them the whole Dear's Flesh, and will bring it many Miles for the Value of about six Pence, and a wild Turky of 40 Pound, for the Value of two Pence *Engl.* Value. There is also vast Quantities or Numbers of wild Ducks, Geese, Teal, and exceeding Plenty of Fish, &c. and that which makes Provisions so cheap, is the shortness of the Winter, where they need not to mowe for Winter Fodder, and so can employ their Hands in raising other Commodoties as aforesaid. It is a Pity they should be farther thined with Civil Quarrels, being their Service is in all Respects so necessary: And indeed I myself their late Governour, prevented the Ruin and Destruction of two small Nations. The Manner of it was thus;

Two *Indians* in drinking Rum quarrelled, and the one of these presently kill'd the other; his Wife being by, immediately, with a Knife, smote off his Testicles, so as they hung only by a Skin: He was pursued by my Order, I happening to be then that way, being about 16 Miles from Town, and was taken in a Swamp, and immediately sent to Custody into *Charles* Town; and the Nation to whom the slain *Indian* belonged unto, was acquainted with it, whose King, &c. came to the Governour, and desired

Justice on that *Indian;* some of the *Indian's* Friends would have brought him off, as is usual; But nothing but his Life would satisfie that Nation, so he was ordered to be shot by the Kinsman of the murthered *Indian.* Before he went to Execution, the *Indian* King to whom he belonged, told him, that since he was to die, he would have him to die like a Man: and farther he said, I have often forwarn'd you of Rum, and now you must lose your Life for not taking my Council; I hope it will be a warning to others.— When he came to the Tree, he desired not to be tyed to it, but to stand loose, for, said he, I will not budge or stir when he shoots me; so he was shot in the Head, and immediately died. Now the Manner of the *Indians* in such Cases, is to War one Nation against the other to revenge any Blood-shed; and being ordered Satisfaction this way, no War ensued.

The Soil of *Carolina* near the Sea is of a Sandy Mould, appearing ten times more Barren than it proves to be: Yea, there is vast Quantities of Vines in many Parts on the Sea Shore, bearing multitude of Grapes, where one would wonder they should get Nourishment. But farther distant up in the Country, the Land is more mixed with a blackish Mould, and its Foundation generally Clay, good for Bricks, it is beautified with odoriferous and fragant Woods, pleasantly green all the year; as the Pine, Cedar, and Cypress, insomuch, that out of *Charles-Town* for three or four Miles, called the *Broad-way,* is so delightful a Road* and Walk of a great breadth, so pleasantly Green, that I believe no Prince in *Europe,* by all their Art, can make so pleasant a Sight for the whole Year; in short, its natural Fertility and easy Manurement, is apt to make the People incline to Sloth; for should they be as industrious as the Northern Colonies, Riches would flow in upon them: And I am satisfied, that a Person with 500*l.* discreetly laid out in Old *England,* and again prudently managed in *Carolina,* shall in a few Years, live in as much Plentry, yea more,

* Now Meeting-Street.

than a Man of 300*l.* a Year in *England;* and if he continue Careful, not Covetous, shall increase to great Wealth as many there already are Witnesses, and many more might have been, if Luxury and Intemperance had not ended their Days. As to the Air, it is serene and exceeding pleasant, and very healthy in its natural Temperament, as the first Planters experienced, seldom having any raging Sickness but what has been brought from the Southern Colonies, by Vessels coming to the Town, as the late Sickness may intimate; to the which may be added the Intemperance of too many: What may properly belong to the Country, is to have some gentle touches of the Agues and Feavers in *July* and *August*, especially to New-comers. It hath a Winter Season to beget a new Spring, and thereby the Air is made more suitable to our Temperament. I was there, at twice, five Years, and had no Sickness, but what once I got by a careless violent Cold: And indeed, by my Observation, I did perceive that the Feaver and Agues were generally gotten by carelesness in their Cloathing, or Intemperance as aforesaid. What I write is not to encourage any to depend upon Natural Causes, but prudently to use them with an Eye to God, the Great Lord of the Universe and Disposer of all Humane Affairs; yet hath he justly and wisely decreed, that such as every one sows, such shall he reap.

Carolina also abounds with many Rivers, now found to be more Navigable than was at first believed; and it was prudently contrived, not to settle at the first, on the most Navigable, but on *Ashley* and *Cooper* River, whose Entrance is not so bold as others, nor having so much Water; so that the Enemy and Pirates, &c. have been dishearten'd from disturbing the Settlement until this Year, where they were repuls'd with the loss of about Three Hundred Men. The New Setlers have now great Advantage over the first Planters, being they can be furnished with Stocks of Cattle and Corn, &c. at reasonable Rates: As also, they have an advantage in seating a new River with *Indians* at Peace with them, and the choice of the best Land;

1707

And I understand two New Rivers are about seating one in the South, the other in the North; and if it please God that the Union succeed with *Scotland*, the principal place in *Carolina*, call'd *Port-Royal*, may be seated with *English* and *Scots* in a considerable Body, because 'tis a bold Port, and also a Frontier upon the *Spaniard* at *Augustine*, which is but a weak Settlement, about 200 Miles to the South West of it. The *Scots* did, about 20 Years since, begin a Settlement with about 10 Families, but were disposs'd by the *Spaniards*. O how might the *Scots*, that go now as *Switzers* to serve Foreign Nations, how might they, I say, strengthen our *American* Colonies, and increase the Trade of *Great Britain*, and enrich themselves both at Home and Abroad. I could plainly demonstrate what a great Advantage *Carolina* is to the Trade of *England*, by consuming our Commodities from Home thither, and by bringing great Duties to the Crown, by importing Goods or Commodities thence: For *Charles-Town* Trades near 1000 Miles into the *Continent*; but to enlarge thereupon, would too much enlarge this Treatise: But notwithstanding all the Discouragements it hath met withal, which are many, yet 17 Ships this Year, came laden from *Carolina* with Rice, Skins, Pitch and Tar, &c. in the *Virginia* Fleet, besides several straggling ones: And indeed *London* would be much too big, if it were only the Metropolis of *England*, if it were not also the Metropolis of *America*. I wish I could write as large in the Propagation of the Christian Religion amongst the Natives, but the Gospel Spirit is not yet so gloriously arisen, as to seek them more than theirs, as *Paul* intimates: Yet I believe, that in time Trade may be a means, to introduce the Gospel both in the *West* and *East Indies*, with some other Discoveries that are a breaking forth in Nature, as the Time and Season for it ripens.

And, Christian Reader, since I am fallen upon this Subject, which is one great Branch of the Patent, as hinted before, which was to Propagate the Gospel of

Christ; I doubt there hath been a great defect therein, so shall give a brief Essay to answer that pious Clause aforesaid.

And because the Patent is granted for Propagating the Gospel; and the most peculiar Obligation consequentially thereby lies on those of the Church of *England:* I shall in the first place give my Advice to them on the *Indians* behalf: I do therefore adjudge it reasonable and just, that a certain Portion of Land be set apart for that use, to be added to a proportionable Income from the Society *ad Propagandum fidem*, to be prudently administered to Missionaries who have Zeal, Courage and Fidelity for such a Work; and that the Government, on no pretence of their Service in the Plantations, divert them from their Commissionated Service; for if so, a lazy Spirit will quickly lay hold on them, and Flesh and Blood will plead for ease; for Hardships and Perils will attend them: Wherefore, as Christ said, 'Tis prudent first to count the Cost before they enter into the Work. In the next place I advice, That such Missionaries be well skill'd in Chymistry, and some natural Genius to seek the Virtues in Herbs, Metts and Minerals, &c. and the prudent Conduct of such Skill, might introduce them into a good Opinion with the *Indians;* and let them understand, that we were once such as themselves, but were by a Noble Heroick Nation reduc'd into a Civiliz'd State; and then had the Gospel preach'd to us by Just and Holy Men who sought our Salvation with the hazard of their Lives, &c. Let them have sent with them (and if not far from the *English*) some *English* Children, to introduce familiarity with the *Indian* Children, that so they may be brought to learn Letters, &c.

I remember I have read in History of a *Welsh* Prince, who advised his Sons, ready to Quarrel about the Division of his poor and barren Lands, that they should sail to the Westward, where they would meet with better Land, and Territories large enough for all their Posterities.

Now I may apply this spiritually; If Christian Magistrates and Ministers would forsake their Quarrels for poor Trifles and barren Opinions, and encourage each other to plant substantial practicable Truths; they may now sail East or West, and meet with People to make a plentiful harvest on, in both a Temporal and Spiritual respect, which should redound more to their Glory and Advantage, than all the Unchristian Quarrels and Practices to promote unfruitful Doctrines that are computed to have shed more Christian Blood than all the Heathenish Ten Persecutions. I hope the Reader will not think this Mixture of Spirituals with Temporals improper or impertinent, since the original Design of the Patent, was the Promotion of both.

I shall next proceed to treat of the Government, as granted by King *Charles* II. to the Eight Lords Proprietors aforesaid, who again, by common consent, center'd that Power in Four of them, *viz.* in a Palatine of their own election, and Three more who were impower'd to execute the whole Powers of the Charter, and is call'd a Palatines Court; their Deputies in *Carolina* executing the same, as from their Principals they are directed: For each Proprietor hath his Deputy there. The Charter generally as in other Charters, agrees in Royal Privileges and Powers; but especially at that time it had an Over-plus Power to grant Liberty of Conscience, altho' at Home was a hot Persecuting Time; as also, a Power to create a Nobility, yet not to have the same Titles as here in *England*, and therefore they are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Provinces, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords; and are by their Titles to sit with the Lords Proprietors, Deputies, and together make an Upper-House, and Lower-House being elected by the People; and these Landgraves are to have four Baronies annex'd to their Dignities, of 6000 Acres each Barony; and the Cassocks two Baronies, of 3000 each; and not to be separated away by Sale of any part; only they have power to let out a third Part for three Lives, for to

raise Portions for younger Children. And many Dissenters went over, Men of Estates, as also many whom the variety of Fortune had engaged to seek their Fortunes, in hopes of better Success in this New World: And truly such as better improved their new Stock of Wit, generally had no cause to repent of their Transplantation into this Fertile and Pleasant Land; Yet had they at the first many Difficulties and Dangers to cope withal, and therefore the most desperate Fortunes first ventured over to beak the Ice, which being generally the Ill-livers of the pretended Church-men, altho' the Proprietors commissionated one Colonel *West* their Governour, a moderate, just, pious and valiant Person; yet having a Council of the loose Principled Men, they grew very unruly, that they had like to have Ruin'd the Colony, by Abusing the *Indians*, whom in Prudence they ought to have obliged in the highest degree, and so brought an *Indian* War on the Country, like that in the first Planting of *Virginia*, in which several were cut off; but the Governour by his Manly Prudence, at last, extinguish'd the same in a great measure, and so left Matters a little better settled to Governour *Jos. Morton*, in whose time General *Blake's* Brother, with many Dissenters came to *Carolina*; which *Blake* being a wise and prudent Person, of an heroick temper of Spirit, strengthen'd the Hands of sober inclined People, and kept under the First Loose and Extravagant Spirit; but not being able to extinguish it, it broke out and got head in the Government of *James Colleton* of *Barbadoes*, and Sir *Peter Colleton's* Brother: And this Party grew so strong among the Common People, that they chose Members to oppose whatsoever the Governour requested; insomuch that they would not Settle the Militia Act, tho' their own Security (in a Natural way) depended on it. And the grounds of their farther Strength, was by reason of the Discontent the People lay under about the Tenure of their Lands, and payment of their Quietrance which was afterwards rectified by me. After *Colleton* succeeded one —— *Smyth*, a wise and sober, mode-

rate and well-living Man, who grew so uneasy in the Government, by reason that he could not satisfy the People in their Demands, that he writ over *An.* 1694, "That it was impossible to Settle the Country, except "a Proprietor himself was sent over with full power "to Heal their Grievances, &c," And now let the Reader consider, that the ensuing Account hath been for several Years supprest by me, least I should thereby seem to exalt my own Actions; but there is now at this Juncture some more than ordinary Cause so to publish the same as follows: For the Proprietors took Governour *Smyth's* Letter under Consideration; and the Lord *Ashly* was pitch'd upon by all the Lords, who was then in the Country, a Person every way qualified for so Good a Work; who desired to be excused, because his Father's Affairs lay upon his Hands; upon which Account I was then pitch'd upon, and intrusted with Large and Ample Powers; and when I arriv'd, I found all Matters in great Confusion, and every Faction apply'd themselves to me in hopes of Relief; I appeased them with kind and gentle Words, and so soon as possible call'd an Assembly to whom I spoke as follows:

Friends and Representatives of the People,

THE Occasion of my coming hither I think good to acquaint you withal at this time, that so you may the better judge of the Proprietors and my own Intentions in this my Undertaking.

There came various Letters from *Carolina*, signifying the great Discontent and Division the People lay under; but especially one dated presently after Sir *Peter Colleton's* Death; wherein it was intimated, That except a Proprietor himself came over, it was impossible to reconcile the Matters; so the Lord *Ashly* was nominated, but his Affairs not permitting, the Matter was moved to me; and after a very mature Deliberation, and by the Encouragements of several *Carolinians* then in *England* my Going was concluded on; and they have endued me with a Considerable Power of Trust, and I hope I shall faithfully and impartially answer their Expectations: And I believe I may appeal to your Serious Rational Observations, whether I have not already so allay'd your Heats, as that the distinguishing Titles thereof are much wither'd away; and I hope this Meeting with you, will wholly extinguish them, so that a solid Settlement of this hopeful Colony will ensue, and by so

doing, your Posterity will bless God for so Happy a Conjunction; and the Proprietors will not repent of this Great Trust reposed in me, nor myself repine at the many Dangers and Hardships I have undergone to my arrival hither: And now you have heard of the Proprietors Intention of sending me hither, I doubt not but the Peoples Intentions of Choosing you were much of the same nature; I advise you therefore, to proceed soberly and mildly in this weighty Concern; and I question not but we shall answer you in all Things that are reasonable and honourable for us to do: And now Friends, I have given you the reason of my Coming, I shall give you the Reasons of my calling you so soon, which was the consideration of my own Mortality, and that such a considerable Trust might not expire useless to you; for my Commission is recorded to be no President of future Governours: as also a late Petition of many of the Inhabitants of this Colony: I hope the consideration hereof will quicken and direct you into a speedy conclusion of what the People may reasonably expect from you; and I hope the God of Peace will prosper your Counsels herein.

The Assembly Reply;

To the Right Honourable *John Archdale*, Esq; Governour of *Carolina.*

May it please your Honour,

WE heartily thank Almighty God for your Honours Safe Arrival in this Place, after so many Difficulties and Dangers, mention'd in your Honours most acceptable Speech; and we return your Honour our most sincere and hearty Thanks for the Progress your Honour has already made since your Arrival towards the Settlement of this Place; but our most particular Thanks again are for your candid Expressions, and the good Favour and great Kindness shewn to the People of this Place; and do assure your Honour, That we on our Parts, will heartily endeavour to give our utmost Assistance to the attaining your so much desired Wish, the perfect Settlement of this Place, which will redound to the Honour of the Lords Proprietors and the Happiness of the People.

But, Courteous Readers, after this fair Blossomin Season to produce Peace and Tranquility to the Country, some endeavour'd to sow Seed of Contention, thereby to nip the same; insomuch that they sat Six Weeks under Civil Broils and Heats; but at length recollecting their Minds into a cooler Frame of Spirit, my Patience was a great means to overcome them; so that in the conclusion all Matters ended amicably, as the Address intimates.

The Humble Address and Recognition of Thanks by the Commons assembled in Charles-Town. *To the Right Honourable the True and Absolute Lord's Proprietors; and to the Right Honourable* John Archdale, *Esq; Governour of* Carolina.

Right Honourable,

WE the Representatives of the Free-men of *South Carolina*, being profoundly sensible of your most gracious Inclinations, Condescentions and Honours in Commissionating and Investing the Right Honourable *John Archdale*, Esq; Governour, with such large and ample Powers for the encouragement of us the Inhabitants of this your Colony, which was so highly necessary conducing to the Peopling, Settling and Safety thereof, do most humbly Recognize, and most sincerely and cordially thank your Lordships for the same, and for the Remission of some arrears of Rents, the undeniable manifestation of your Honours Parental care of us, living in this your Colony: And we the Commons now assembled, no less sensible of the prudent, industrious and indefatigable Care and Management of the said Powers by the Right Honourable *Joh. Archdale* Esq: do in most humble manner acknowledge the same; and that we doubt not but that the Fruits thereof will be the Peace, Welfare, and Tranquility, Plenty, Prosperity and Safety of this Colony and the People therein; For the Acts of Grace you have so seasonably condescended unto, have removed all former Doubts, Jealousies and Discouragements of us the People; and hath laid a firm and sure Foundation on which may be erected a most glorious Superstracture to the Honour of the Lords Proprietors and you our Governour, which we do, and for ever shall be obliged most heartily to own as the Production of the Wisdom, Discretion, Patience and Labour of the Honourable *John Archdale*, Esq; our Governour; of whom we the Commons request, to return this our Recognition of Thanks to your Lordships; and we shall humbly pray, &c.

JONATHAN AMERY, *Speaker.*

But it may be queried by the Reader, But what was the Effect of all this? To the which I answer, That the Fame hereof quickly spread it self to all the *American* Plantations, as several Letters I receiv'd intimated; among which I shall mention One from *New-England*, from a single Person of Note there, on the behalf of a Number of People, and is as follows, bearing Date from *Ipswich* 26*th June*, 1696.

Great Sir,

'I Had not thus boldly intruded my self in this 'manner, or been the least Interruption to your pub- 'lic Cares, but that I am commanded to do this Ser- 'vice for a considerable Number of Housholders, that 'purpose (with the Favour of God's Providence, and 'your Honours Countenance) to Transport themselves 'into *South-Carolina:* For we having heard the Fame 'of *South-Carolina*, as it now stands Circumstanced 'with the honour of a true *English* Government, with 'Virtuous and Discreet Men Ministers in it, who now 'design the promoting of the Gospel for the increase 'of Virtue amongst the Inhabitants, as well as outward 'Trade and Business; and considering, that the well 'Peopling of that Southern Colony of the *English* 'Government or Monarchy may, with God's blessing, 'be a Bulwark *(a)* to all the Northern Parts, and a 'Means to gain all the Lands to Cape *Florida* (which 'are ours by the first Discovery of Sir *Sebastian Cabot*, 'at the Charges of K. *Henry* VII. to the Crown of '*England;* and being credibly inform'd of the Soil 'and Climate, promise, that all Adventurers, with the 'Favour of God, shall reap Recompence as to Tem- 'poral Blessings.

'Sir, These and such like Reasons have encouraged 'and produced the aforesaid Resolutions: And farther, 'Sir, your great Character doth embolden us, for it 'is such as may be said, without Flattery, as was said 'of *Titus Vespasian*, that noble *Roman*, *Ad gratifi- 'candum assiduus Notura fuit:* So praying for Bles- 'sings upon your honourable Person, Concerns and 'Province, I rest, &c.'

*** *(a)* It is remarkable that the *French* Landed at *Sewee*, where many of the *New-England* Men were planted, and beat off the *French*, and killed many of them, and this was Ten Years after this Letter.

Now that the Reader may plainly discern, that the Almighty and Omnicient God, takes cognizance of Human Affairs, and directs them by a wise and prudent Chain of Causes, I shall relate some remarkable Passages that happened quickly after that I entered upon the Government, which was the 17th of *August*, 1695. There is a Nation of *Indians* call'd the *Yammasees*, who formerly liv'd under the *Spanish* Government, but now live under the *English*, about 80 Miles from *Charles-Town*. Some of these *Indians* going a Hunting, about 200 Miles to the Southward, met with some *Spanish Indians* that lived about *Sancta Maria*, not far from *Augustine*, the Seat of the *Spanish* Government; and taking them Prisoners, brought them Home, designing to sell them for Slaves to *Barbadoes* or *Jamaica* as was usual; but I understanding thereof, sent for their King, and ordered him to bring these *Indians* with him to *Charles-Town*, which accordingly he did: There were three Men and one Woman; they could speak *Spanish*, and I had a *Jew* for an Interpreter, so upon examination I found they profess'd the Christian Religion as the Papists do; upon which I thought in a most peculiar manner, they ought to be freed from Slavery; and thereupon order'd the King to carry them to *Augustine*, to the *Spanish* Governour with a Letter, desiring an Answer relating to the receit of them; who having receiv'd them; sent me the following Letter: So far as relates to this Affair, I copy it forth:

SIR,

'I Have receiv'd your Letter with the four *Indians*, 'three Men and one Woman, being the same that 'were taken from a Town of my Jurisdiction; and I 'do promise, if ever it lies in my power to manifest 'a reciprocal Kindness, I shall gratefully do the same; 'and shall always keep and observe a good Correspondence and Friendship with you, as our Soveraigns 'at home, being in strict Alliance and Amity expect 'from us, &c.

After this he sends over an *Indian* civilized King, with a fresh return of Thanks, but complains of Mischief done to his *Indians* by some of our *Indians;* to the which I answered, 'That I knew nothing 'before, and did not approve of it; and found, on 'Enquiry, that the *Indians* call'd the *Apalachicoloes* 'had kill'd three *Churchcates*, and were conducted by 'White Men; but I have taken care for the future, 'by sending an Express to command them, that they 'do not commit any Acts of Hostility on any of your '*Indians*, and do expect there be given the like Orders 'to your Vassals: And surely you cannot be ignorant 'of the Temper of the *Indians* as well as myself, how 'hard a matter it is to keep them from taking Re-'venge for any Injuries received, to the third and 'fourth Generation; making personal Murders often-'times National Quarrels; notwithstanding which, I 'hope to prevent it for the future, being that they live 'in great Obedience to our Government; but if they 'should happen to do any small Mischief to each 'other, I desire you not to send any more White Per-'sons amongst them, least you thereby make the Quar-'rel National. I do assure you that nothing shall be 'wanting on my part to maintain a good Amity and 'Friendship with you, and I doubt not of the same 'on your part: So wishing you health and long Life;

'I am

'your assured Friend

Jo. Archdale.

Now to show the Providence of God in the Affair of transmiting the *Indians* back, as I intimated before, it happened that some few Months after that, an *English* Vessel from *Jamacia*, bound to *Carolina*, was Cast-away to the Southward of *Augustine* amongst barbarous *Indians*, who in a wonderful manner were preserv'd from being murdered by them, so that they came at last to *Augustine;* and when the *Spanish* Governour heard of it, he sent them all things necessary, retaliating my Kindness in a peculiar man-

ner. Two of these were call'd *Robert Barrow* and *Edward Wardell*, public Friends, Men of great Zeal, Piety and Integrity.

Another eminent Remark of Divine Providence was as follows: One Colonel *Bull* of the Council, trading with some Northern *Indians* near Cape *Fear*, told me that those *Indians* desired to come under the *English* Government; the Reason of it was this; some of our Neighbouring *Indians* had killed and taken Prisoners some of the Cape *Fear Indians*, and sold them for Slaves; and complaining to the Traders, they told them, that if they came under the *English* Government the other *Indians* durst not touch them: So they came, and I told them that I had heard of their barbarous Cruelty on Men Cast-away on their Coast; I therefore now expected a Civil Usage from them, to any that should unhappily be Cast-away on their Coast; which they promised, and faithfully perform'd, as follows.

For about Six Weeks after, a Vessel coming from *New-England* with 52 Passangers, was Cast-away at Cape *Fear*, who finding that it was a Place of savage *Indians*, despaired of their Lives; but being willing to preserve Life as long as they could, they Trench'd themselves in, and took some provisions with them: The *Indians* quickly came down, and with Signs of Friendship, laying their Hands on their Breasts, invited them out, and shew'd them Fish and Corn: But they, not willing to trust them, kept still in their Retrenchment till Famine began to creep on, and then, like the *Samaritin* Lepers, in the 2 *Kings*, vii. Chap. who being like to perish with Famine, ventured to go to the Host that besieged *Samaria*, as at large is there related: So these being ready to starve, some few ventured out to the *Indians*, who received them kindly, and furnish'd them with Provisions for the rest, who thereby being embolden'd, came all forth, and were by the King at his Town well treated; and four or five of them came to Town, and I procured a Vessel to fetch them to *Charles-Town*, which is about 100 Miles from thence, and all came safe but one Child

that died. But now I shall wind up and conclude the Scene of my Government, having settled the Country; I returned for *England*, being not sent for Home, and left one *Blake* Governour, who became a Proprietor, and continued to manage Matters to the general satisfaction of the Country for about four or five Years, but then dying, the Lords Deputies chose one Capt. *More* for Governour, until the Lords should Commissionate one from *England*. In his Time began the War with *France* and *Spain*; and being a Man of an active Spirit, and hoping to advance his Fortune by an Exploit against *Augustine*, without any Orders from *England*; he proposed his Mind to an Assembly, who condescending thereunto, he march'd against *Angustine*, took the Town, the Inhabitants, with their Substance, flying into the Castle, and they having no Mortars could not bring them to yield; but the Besieged sending to the *Havanah*, a *Spanish* Town on *Cuba*, procured 4 or 5 small Men of War, who came to their Relief before Major *Daniel* could come from *Jamaica*, who was by Governour *More* sent thither for Mortars; and so *More* was forc'd to break off the Siege, and return to *Charles-Town*; which vast Expence upon such an Infant Colony, was ready to make a Mutiny among the People; for many Vessels had been press'd to that Service, which being burn'd by the Governour's Order, because they should not fall into the *Spaniards* Hands, the Masters demanded Satisfaction; and an Assembly being call'd, great Debates and Divisions arose, which, like a Flame, grew greater and greater: In the midst of which, Sir *Nath. Johnson's* Commission came for to be Governour, who by a Chimical Wit, Zeal and Art, transmuted or turn'd this Civil Difference into a Religious Controversy; and so setting up a Standard for those call'd the High-Church, ventured at all to exclude all the Dissenters out of the Assembly, as being those principally that were for a strict Examination into the Grounds and Causes of the Miscarriage of the *Augustine* Expedition; which was, after great Complaints of undue Elections, and by the great Subtilty and

Activity of the Governing Party, carry'd by one Man, to exclude the Dissenters by a more severe and rigid Exclusion, than the Occasional Bill design'd here in *England*, to the which I refer the Reader; and was afterwards, by the general Complaint of that Party to the House of Lords, adjudged so severe and illegal, as to cause an Address to the Queen, which she was please to accept, and to command the Lords Proprietors not to suffer the same to be further put in execution, and declared the same Law void and null; as also an Act to Establish the Church of *England* there, and a Maintenance for the same; which, notwithstanding its splendid Gloss, savour'd so much of a persecuting Spirit, and of a haughty Dominion over the Clergy it self, that it was declared void and null by the Queen's gracious and prudent Command to the Lords Proprietors; which I hope will so far allay and cool that fiery Spirit in the Government, as to make room for a more peaceable and healing Spirit, when any one not concern'd in the Broils arrives, Commissionated for that End and Purpose: And indeed they have been fairly alarum'd by the late Assault upon them by the *French* and *Spaniards;* in which Affair Sir *Nath. Johnson*, as a Souldier, behaved himself with great Courage and Prudence; but that is not a sufficient Qualification to reconcile intestine Heats and Broils, which, like a Canker, will enfeeble the vital Spirit of that Colony; for the united Strength of those term'd the High-Church and Dissenters, are little enough to secure the same: And beside, the immediate Hand of God by the late Pestilential Feaver, is not only a sign of His Displeasure against their Unchristian Broils, but it hath thereby so weakened and thined the People, that it seems impossible for the High-Church to be a sufficient Strength to support that Colony, it being the Southern Bulwark of our *American* Colonies on that vast Continent.

It is stupendious to consider, how passionate and preposterous Zeal, not only vails but stupifies, oftentimes, the Rational Powers: For cannot Dissenters Kill Wolves and Bears, &c. as well as Church-men;

as also Fell Trees and Clear Ground for Plantations, and be as capable of defending the same generally as well as the other. Surely *Pensylvania* can bear witness to what I write; and *Carolina* falls no way short of it in its Natural Production to the industrious Planter: But our late Accounts intimate the Repeal of the two former Laws, which may be a preparatory Stroak, if discreetly managed, to allay their Animosities. I would not be supposed to Justify every Step of the Dissenters which they made in these Broils, being their first Agent seem'd not a Person suitably qualified to Represent their State here, not that he wanted Wit but Temper, which is a necessary Qualification in Persons of that Employ: But it is not my Business to Open the Sore, but to Heal it, if possible; and now we are like to have some considerable Numbers of *Scotch Britains*, Men generally Ingenious and Industrious, who are like to disperse themselves into our *American* Colonies, who are a People generally zealous for Liberty and Property, and will by no Perswasion be attracted to any part where their Native Rights are invaded, or who rather expect an Enlargement thereof in a Wilderness Country, than an Abridgment thereof, as that prudent Management of *William Penn* hath establish'd in his Colony, and was first intended for *Carolina*, in a Scheme laid by the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, &c. but secretly over-thrown by that Party of High pretended Church-men that have lain Latent from the Beginning, as I have before intimated. Our Colonies are very weak at this time, but the Divine Hand of Providence seems to be ready to supply our Deficiency by a Union, contrary to that Spirit that hath wrought the Dissentions in *Carolina*. Now if the Reader be so curious as to Query how I did so speedily and solidly Heal their former Animosities, as I have before intimated, I shall gratify his Curiosty herein: My Power was very large, yet did I not wholly exclude the High Church Party at that time out of the essential Part of the Government, but mix'd two Moderate Church-men to one High-Church Man in the Council, whereby the Ballance of Govern-

ment was preserved peaceable and quiet in my Time, and so left and continued several Years, whilst *Blake* whom I left Governour lived. And the said *Blake*, though accounted in some measure a Dissenter, yet did he procure the Act for about 150*l.* a Year to be settled on a Church of *England* Ministry, which continues to this Day. And indeed in such Mixture as I have intimated, the High-Church Party was useful to me, being Men of good Parts, very useful under Good Conduct; their Advice being by me found very necessary in many particular Cases.

But to proceed farther in this Treatise, the Design whereof is to make *Carolina* a suitable Bulwark to our *American* Colonies: I can farther plainly demonstrate, that False Measures have been taken for that Infant Settlement that should have been Strengthen'd with Encouraging Terms, for all sorts of Dissenters to enjoy Liberty and Property in whatsoever their laboous Hands Improves from a Wilderness possess'd by Wolves, Bears and barbarous *Indians*, who ruin'd themselves, by intestine Wars, to make room for us; and we more Foolish, because more Capacitated by Human Policy to strengthen our selves against a Foreign Power, yet suffer a sort of Transmigration of the Wolfish and Brutish Nature to enter our Spirits, to make ourselves a Prey to our Eenemies, that seek to Revenge themselves for our foolish Attempt and unchristian Usage on the Inhabitants of *Augustine*, where the Plunder of their Churches or Places of Worship intailed on it such a Curse, that much of it fell into the Hands of the *French*, the Ship being taken near *England*, and the whole Design of it for Negroe Slaves, ruin'd thereby.

Now as some there seeks to set up a sort of an arbritrary Vestry to inhance the Labours of the Industrious Dissenters, who have enough to do to maintain their own Ministry; how unreasonable doth it look to force Maintenance from them, by excluding their true Representatives, to compass so foolish a Design in the most untimely Season that possible could happen to that Country; for one of the most considerable amongst

them writ over to his Friend in *England*, That without that Excluding Act they could not have obtain'd the other. Now as the Civil Power doth endanger it self by grasping at more than its Essential Right can justly and reasonably claim; so the High-Church by over-toping its Power in too great a Severity, in forsaking the Golden Rule of doing as they would be done by, may so weaken the Foundation of the Ecclesiastical and Civil State of that Country, that so they may both sink into a ruinous Condition by losing their Main Sinews and Strength, which (as *Solomon* saith) lies in the Multitude of its Inhabitants: And this I am satisfied in, and have some experimental reason for what I say, That if the extraordinary Fertility and Pleasantness of the Country had not been an alluring and binding Obligation to most Dissenters there settled, they had left the High-Church to have been a Prey to the Wolves and Bears, *Indians* and Foreign Enemies: But I hope now they will see their Folly, and embarque in one common Interest, and thereby they will reap the Benefit of our union at Home, by Numbers of Industrious and Ingenious *Scottish Britains*, who otherwise will never come to be imposed upon by a High-flown Church Party; and without such a Strength I see not how it can stand long, let the Government be in any Hand whatsoever. I have discharged my Conscience in a Christian and truly *British* Spirit, that desires nothing more than the Spiritual and Temporal Welfare of *Great Britain;* and hope, pray for, and cordially desire the long and prosperous Reign of our most gracious QUEEN, whom the Divine Hand of Providence hath placed on the Throne, to be as a Nursing Mother to all Her Children committed to Her Charge. And I also heartily wish that the inferior Sphere of the Royal Power committed in Trust to the Lords Proprietors of that Province of *Carolina*, may Govern it with a measure of the same Prudence, Justice, and truly Christian Affection, as She more imediately Governs the entire Body of Her Subjects.

Now since the Reader may expect the Names of the present Proprietors, they are as follows;

JOHN Lord *GRANVILLE*, Palatine.

John Lord *Cartwright*,	Sir *John Colleton*, Baronet
Willian Lord *Craven*,	*Jos. Blake*, Esq;
Maurice Ashley, Brother and Heir Apparent to the Earl of *Shaftsbury*,	*Nicholas Trott*, Esq;
	John Archdale.

I am now willing to give my Advice to heal up the present Breaches, Rents and Divisions amongst the Inhabitants of *Carolina;* and I am somewhat encouraged hereunto by the Good Success I formerly had amongst them, as I have at large declared; and I have Reasons, both Spiritual and Temporal for this my Admonition. On a Spiritual Account I would have all to consider that their Lot is fallen, by the Divine Hand of Providence, into the *American Canaan*, a Land that flows with Milk and Honey; which ought to be a pressing Engagement on every Soul to bless God in a most peculiar manner for those Temporal Enjoyments that many other Nations and Provinces want the Benefit of: And let them consider, that altho' God had some peculiar Love for the Children of *Israel*, yet they held their Land of *Canaan* on Terms and Conditions; and their disobedience and Neglect of God's Laws, occasion'd God to remove them out of the same; Yet before He utterly Excluded them, he brought various Coporeal Punishments upon them to alarum them to Repentance, and a forsaking of the Evil of their Ways: And when His Chastising Hand did not prevail upon them, their Utter Destruction immediately ensued. Now it is apparent that God has brought a Pestilential Fever amongst the *Carolinians*, that hath swept away many in the Town, which ought to stir up a Consideration in the Remainder of them, that it is His infinite mercy that hath spared them: Let them also consider that God hath shaken the Rod of his Power over their Heads by a Foreign Enemy, which many times is an Occasion to Unite, not only to a General and Common Defence, but also it creates an Affection where before it was wanting: But if upon these and the like Considera-

tions, no Good Effect ensue thereby, it is then a dangerous Prognostick that more severe Judgments will follow. It is recorded in the Holy Scriptures; *O that Men would consider their Ways;* for the Act of Consideration is much in the Soul's power; and is one of the Powers being purchased by Christ for us after the Fall, whereby a Capacity comes to be awaken'd in us, to choose the Good and refuse the Evil; and I believe the Soul never exerts it, but that some secret Concomitancy of God's Power is witness'd thereby to the benefit of every such Soul. One thing more I would lay to their Consideration, That by intestine Quarrels and Annimosities they loose the essential Badge of Christianity, and so can never be Instruments to propogate the Gospel amongst the Heathen, who will never be won to the Gospel of Peace by the Banner War. Much more might be said on a Spiritual Account, but this at present may suffice: I shall now proceed on a Temporal Account, to reason them into a Unity; and that is first, because their own Lives will be more comfortable under a friendly Conversation; and, secondly, it will encourage others to come amongst them, which will wonderfully strengthen the Colony and increase Trade, and make their Lands of considerable more value.

Now, altho' I seem principally to lay the Occasional Quarrel on the High-Church Party, yet I would not be so understood as to clear the other in all respects; for in Heats and Annimosities many unjustifiable Words and Actions may arise and be committed: I am satisfied whence the original Spring of them arose, but because they are generally dead on both sides, Christian Charity forbids the raking into their Ashes; and 'tis pity their Quarrels should survive them: They shall never find Fewel here, so far as lies in my power. I can truly say, I write with Love and Affection to the whole Body of the Inhabitants; having been so considerable a Promoter of Planting the said Colony with Men of Piety and Industry, and that brought considerable Free Estates with them, insomuch that were they all removed again out of it, whose coming

thither I occasion'd, it would be a thin Colony: I could name them, but forbear at present: So I am not for excluding any, as I have hinted; for I am satisfied that it is possible to Reconcile and Unite them, there being a great President of Wisdom and Christian Affection in the Governing Powers at Home in the Union of 2 Kingdoms into 1 Common Interest, for the Strength and Advantage of both, and Disadvantage of our Enemies Abroad and at Home: And I can truly say, I rejoyce to see effected what for some Years I have so much desired, and so earnestly endeavoured, in my Capacity and Station, upon all argumentative Occasions; which have not been a few, and with considerable Persons of eminent Quality, who have not despised the Reasons I have given for the same.

Since I wrote the former Part I understand that Silk is come unto great Improvement, some Families making 40 or 50*l.* a Year and their Plantation Work not neglected; little Negro Children being serviceable in Feeding the Silk-worms, &c. And I must give Sir *Nathaniel Johnson* the Reputation of being the principal Promoter hereof, and of a considerable Vineyard also. I further understand, That the Inhabitants work up the Silk into Druggets mix'd with Wool, which is an excellent Wear for that Country: And so advantageously is the Country scituated, that there is little or no need of Providing Fodder for Cattle in the Winter; so that a Cow is grased near as cheap as a Sheep here in *England;* but all these Natural Conveniences and Benefits may be blasted through imprudent Discouragement, that may hinder fresh Inhabitants from coming amongst them. O what need is there of Wisdom to nourish up an Infant Colony with all sorts of industrious People, as is in a great measure presidented in *Pensylvania, &c.* and was the Beginning of the *Carolina* Settlement; and I hope will be the future Method to strengthen the same: And hereby the Design of the Patent will be truly answer'd which is the Propagation of the Gospel of Peace among the Heathen, and the Enlargement of the Dominion

of the Crown of *England*, which is now already spread many Hundred of Miles to the Westward; which Design was ingeniously laid and begun by Governour *Blake* in his Time. And that discret Preparative Stroak of Trade that he begun, which if prudently and wisely managed, it may beget such a Familiarity and Interest with the *Indians*, as in time to introduce a Spiritual Benefit by the Preaching of the Gospel of Christ among them: For God oftentimes by the wise adapting of Temporal Causes, makes them to co-operate for the Production of Spiritual Benefits: And so the *Romans* by a Civil Taxation fulfilled the Prophecy of Christ to be Born at *Bethlehem;* and this Taxation figured forth Christ who was to lay a Spiritual Yoke on all the Sons of Men: For Taxation imports the Yoke of the Civil Power upon them.

Since what I have before written the former mention'd Acts that gave so bad an Influence on the *Carolina* Affairs, are both of them actually repealed, so that once more there seems to present it self a fair Prospect for an amiable Reconciliation, if true and proper Method be pursued for the encouragement of all that desire to retire into this New World to lead an industrious, quiet, godly and sober Life, without that disquieting and turmoiling Care which naturally attends most *European* Affairs. Now, candid Readers, I shall Conclude with what our blessed Lord and Saviour hath intimated, *That the Harvest is great and the Labourers few,* and that it is our Duty to *pray* to *the Lord of the Harvest that he would* be pleased to *send more Labourers into the Harvest*, Matth. 9. *Chap.* 37, 38. *Ver.* Now these Labourers seems to me to be such as will take Pains and venture their Lives for to propogate the Gospel of Christ amongst these barbarous Nations, which God, as I have before intimated, hath discovered in this last Age of the World: And it is my Belief, that Christ will intercede to have this Prayer answered, and will incline the Hearts of many to begin this glorious Work.

NOTICES

OF THE

EARLY HISTORY

OF

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

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1822.

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STATEMENTS

MADE IN THE INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON GENERAL OGLETHORPE'S EXPEDITION TO ST. AUGUSTINE.

[On the 18th of July, 1740, a Committee was appointed by the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, of the Province of *South-Carolina*, Consisting of the *Attorney General;* Col. *Brewton*, Major *Pinckney;* Messrs. *Dart, Mazyck, Drayton, Motte*, and *Elliott;* Capts. *Hyrne, Morris* and *Austin;* and the Honorable *John Fenwicke, John Colleton* and *Edmond Atkin;* to inquire into the causes of the failure of the Expedition against St. *Augustine*.—On the first of July 1741, this respectable Committee made their REPORT, in which these Statements are made, and may be considered as well authenticated Facts in our History.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.—1741.

ST. *AUGUSTINE*, in Possession of the Crown of *Spain*, is well known to be situated but little distant from hence, in the Latitude of 30 Degrees 00 m. N. in *Florida*, the next Territory to us. It is maintained by his *Catholick Majesty*, partly in order to preserve his Claim to *Florida*, and partly that it may be of Service to the *Plate-Fleets*, when coming through the *Gulf*, by showing Lights to them along the Coast, and by being ready to give Assistance when any of them are cast away thereabout. The *Castle*, by the largest Account, doth not cover more than *One* Acre of Ground, but is allowed on all Hands to be a Place of *great Strength* (being a square Fort built with soft

Stone, with *Four* Bastions The Curtain about *Sixty* Yards in length, the Parapet *Nine* Feet thick, the Rampart *Twenty* Feet high, casemated underneath for Lodgings, arched over; and of late said to be made *Bomb-Proof*, having about *Fifty* Pieces of Cannon mounted, some of which are *Twenty Four* Pounders) and hath been usually garrisoned with about *Three* or *Four Hundred* Men of the King's *regular* Troops. The Town is not very large, and but indifferently fortified. The Inhabitants, many of which are *Mulatto's* of savage Dispositions, are all in the King's Pay also, being register'd from their Birth, and a severe Penalty laid on any Master of a Vessel that shall attempt to carry any of them off. These are form'd into a *Militia;* and have been generally computed to be near about the same Number as the regular Troops. Thus relying wholly on the King's Pay for their Subsistence, their Thoughts never turn'd to Trade or even Agriculture, but depending on Foreign Supplies for the most common Necessaries of Life, they spent their time in universal perpetual Idleness.—From such a State, mischevious Inclinations naturally sprung up in such a People; and having Leisure and Opportunity ever since they had a Neighbour, the Fruits of whose Industry excited their Desires and Envy, they have not failed to carry those Inclinations into Action as often as they could, without the least Regard to Peace or War subsisting between the two Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, or to Stipulations agreed on between the two Governments: And though in some Cases wherein the Persons concerned were few, and the Circumstances such that they could not easily be detected, *that* Government hath pretended Ignorance, and seemed to disallow thereof, yet it is certain that at the same Time it hath concealed those Persons, and connived at their Actions.

IN *April*, 1670, Peace then subsisting between the Crowns, the Ship which the *Lords Proprietors* of this Province sent over with the first Settlers arriv'd in *Ashley-River*, and, having landed them went away to

Virginia to fetch a Supply of Provisions, &c. for them; the *Spaniards* at *St. Augustine* hearing thereof, in the mean Time sent a Party in a Vessel from thence immediately to attack them. Accordingly they landed at *Stono* Inlet on their Backs; but those Settlers having by that Time enforted themselves, and the Ship returning timely to their Relief, they made the best of their Way Home again.

IN 1686, Peace still subsisting, the Lord *Cardross*, who had obtained from the *Lords Proprietors* a Grant of a large Tract of Land in *Granville* County, having just before came over and settled at *Beaufort* on *Port-Royal*, with a Number of *North-Britons*, the *Spaniards* coming in *Three* Galleys from *Augustine* landed upon them, killed and whipped a great many, after taken, in a most cruel and barbarous Manner; plundered them all, and broke up that Settlement. The same *Galleys* going from thence run up next to *Bear-Bluff* on *North-Edisto-River*, where those *Spaniards* again landed, burnt the Houses, plunder'd the Settlers, and took Landgrave *Morton's* Brother Prisoner. Their further Progress was happily prevented by a *Hurricane*, which drove two of the Galleys up so high on the Land that not being able to get one of them off again, and the Country being by that Time sufficiently alarmed, they thought proper to make a Retreat; but first set Fire to that Galley on board which Mr. *Morton* was actually then in Chains, and *most inhumanly burnt in her.*

IN 1702, before Queen ANNE's Declaration of War was known in these Parts, the *Spaniards* formed another Design to fall upon our Settlements by Land, at the Head of *Nine Hundred Apalatchee Indians* from thence. The *Creek Indians*, in Friendship with this Province, coming at a Knowledge of it, and sensible of the Dangers approaching, acquainted our Traders, then in the Nation with it, when this Army was actually on their March coming down that Way. The Traders having thereupon encourag'd the *Creeks* to get together an Army of *Five Hundred* Men, headed the

same, and went out to meet the other. Both Armies met in an Evening on the Side of *Flint-River*, a Branch of the *Chatabooche*. In the Morning, just before Break of Day (when *Indians* are accustomed to make their Attacks) the *Creeks* stirring up their Fires drew back at a Little Distance leaving their Blankets by the Fires in the very same Order as they had slept. Immediately after the *Spaniards* and *Apalatchees* (as was expected) coming on to attack them, fired and run in upon the Blankets. Thereupon the *Creeks* rushing forth fell on them, killed and took the greatest Part, and entirely routed them. To this *Stratagem* was owing the Defeat of the then intended Design.

IN the latter End of the same Year, Queen ANNE'S War being commenced, Col. *Moore* then Governor of this *Province*, with Reason expected a Visit from the *Spaniards*, and it having been suggested to him, that St. *Augustine* might be easily taken, if surprized, he judged it best to give them the first Blow. Accordingly he undertook an Expedition against it with about *Five Hundred* Whites, and *Five Hundred* Indians. He himself with *Four Hundred* of the Whites proceeded in the Vessels directly to the Bar of St. *Augustine* Harbour, whilst Col. *Daniel* landing at St. *Juan's* march'd *directly* from thence with the other *Hundred* and the *Indians*, and entered the Town with them only, the same Day as the Vessels appeared in Sight. This little Army kept the Castle close besieged above *Three* Months; and repelled several Sallies with the Loss of very few Men. Yet having no *Bombs* with them, and a *Spanish* Man of War coming to its Relief from the *Havanna* with a considerable Number of Men, on Board *Four* large Transports, which landed on *Anastatia*, they were obliged to retreat; BUT NOT WITHOUT FIRST BURNING THE TOWN.

IN 1704, Col. *Moore* was commissioned as *Lieutenant-General* by Sir *Nathaniel Johnson*, who succeeded him in the Government, to make an Expedition against the *Spaniards* and *Indians* at *Apalatchee*, about

Eighty Miles to the West of St. *Augustine*, on the same Motives that the preceeding Expedition had been undertaken. He marched up thither at the Head of *Fifty* Volunteers of this *Province*, and *One Thousand Indians*. The first *Fort* he came to which had *Fifty* Men in it, he took by Storm, after a smart Resistance. The next Day the Captain of St. *Lewisses* Fort with *Twenty three Spaniards* and *Four Hundred Indians* giving him Battle, Col. *Moore* took him and *Eight* of his Men Prisoners, and killed *Two Hundred* of the *Indians*. In *Two* Days after the King of *Attachooka*, who was in a strong Fort with *One Hundred* and *Thirty* Men, sent to him Presents of Provisions, &c. and made his Peace. After which he marched through all the Rest of their Towns, *Five* of which had strong Forts and Defences against small Armies, but all submitted WITHOUT CONDITIONS. He brought away *Three Hundred Indians*, being the Whole of *Three* Towns, and the Most of *Four* more, having totally destroyed the Whole of *Two* Towns. So that he left but *One* Town, which compounded with him, Part of St. *Lewisses*, and the People of another Town, who run away all together; but he burnt their *Town*, *Church* and *Fort*. By this Conquest of *Apalachee* the *Province* was freed from any Danger from that Part during the whole War. And this important Service was effected without putting this Government to the *least Expense*.

IN 1706, the *Spaniards* at St. *Augustince* joined the *French* from *Martinico*, in making up a Fleet of *Ten* Sail, with *Eight Hundred* Men, *Whites*, *Mustees*, and *Negroes*, and *Two Hundred Indians*, to invade this *Province*. The Ship on Board which the chief Commander was, being separated from the Fleet, fell into *Sewee* Bay, not knowing the Place. The rest coming over *Charles-Town* Bar, anchored just within on a *Sunday*, where they remained, sending Parties ashore on *James-Island* and *Wando-Neck*, plundering and burning Houses, &c. 'till *Friday* following Capt. *Fenwicke* going from *Charles-Town*, with *One Hundred*

Men, landed at *Hobkaw* in Sight of Town, upon a Party of *One Hundred* and *Thirty* Men, who had got thither and set a Ship on Fire. He attacked them, killed and wounded about *Thirty*, and took *Seventy* Prisoners. The next Day the Ship which had lost Company, still not appearing, the whole *Fleet* set Sail again.

IN 1715, Peace having been some Time concluded between the *Crowns*, the *Yamasee* Indians (who before the Settlement of this *Province* had lived in Amity with the Government at St. *Augustine*, but afterwards removed and settled on a Body of Land opposite to *Port-Royal-Island*) living contiguous to, and in the most intimate Manner with the Settlers in those Parts, having been ill used by some of the *Traders* amongst them, were so far disgusted, that they broke out War with this *Province*, by massacring on the *Fifteenth* Day of *April* above *Eighty* of the Inhabitants of *Granville* County. But it was manifest that they were prompted to severe Resentment of their Usage, whatever it was, by the *Spaniards* at St. *Augustine*. For tho' those *Yamasees* had, during all Queen *Anne's* War, been the greatest Instruments in distressing and harassing them, killing and bringing away Numbers of them, insomuch that not a Man dared for a long Time to go out of Sight of the *Castle*, and destroying even the Cattle; yet, on the very Day this War broke out, the *Yamasees* shewed so much Confidence in the *Spaniards* that they sent away their *Women* and *Children* in their own Boats by Water to *Augustine*: And having ravaged the Country, killing many more and doing all the Mischief they could, so that all the *Southern* Parts were broke up, to about the Distance of *Twenty* Miles from *Charles-Town*, they themselves soon after retreated to St. *Augustine* also. There they were received protected and encouraged to make frequent Incursions from thence into the Settlements of this *Province*; and being often-times headed by *Spaniards*, they cut off several of the Settlers, and carried off their *Slaves*. The *Slaves* themselves at length,

taking Advantage from those Things, deserted of their own Accord to St. *Augustine;* and upon being demanded back by *this Government* they were not returned, but such Rates paid for those that could not be concealed as that Government was pleased to set upon them. The Evil encreasing, altho' Col. *Barnwell* who was sent from hence to St. *Augustine*, immediately after the Conclusion of Queen *Anne's* Peace, had in behalf of *this Government* then entered into a stipulation with *that*, mutually to return any Slaves that should for the future desert either Government; Col. *Hall* was sent to St. *Augustine* in 1725, with whom *that* Government confirmed the said Stipulation. Notwithstanding which the very Year following:

IN 1727, Peace between the *Crowns* continuing, fresh Depradations were committed on *this Province* from *Augustine*, both by Land and Water; which created the Expense of *Two* Expeditions to prevent the Progress of them. At that Time this Coast being infested by several *Spanish* Vessels, who stiling themselves *Guarda-Costas*, on Pretence of searching, plundered and made Prizes of all the *English* Vessels they met with. A *Schooner* fitted out from *Augustine*, on the like Account, put in to *North-Edisto*, where the Men made a Descent, and carried off the *Slaves* of *David Ferguson*, which were never return'd nor paid for. On this Occasion Captain *Mountjoy* was fitted out by *this Government*, who cleared the Coast of those *Pirates*, and retook a rich *Virginia* Ship. At the same time a Party of *Yamasee* Indians, headed by *Spaniards* from St. *Augustine*, having murdered our *Out-Scouts*, made an Incursion into our Settlements, within *Ten* Miles of *Ponpon*, where they cut off one Mr. *Micheau*, with another *White-man* on the same *Plantation*, and carried off a *Third* Prisoner, with all the *Slaves*, *Horses*, *&c.* But being briskly pursued by the Neighbours, who had Notice of it, they were overtaken, routed, and obliged to quit their Booty. The Government, judged it necessary to chastise (at least) those *Indians*, commissionated Col. *Palmer* for that

Purpose instantly; who with about *One Hundred Whites*, and the like Number of our *Indians*, landed at St. *Juan's*, and having left a sufficient Number to take Care of the Craft, *marched undiscovered* to the *Yamasee Town*, within a Mile of St. *Augustine*. He attack'd it *at once*, killed several of those *Indians*, took several Prisoners, and drove the Rest into the very Gates of St. *Augustine* Castle; where they were sheltered. And having DESTROYED THEIR TOWN he returned.

IN the beginning of 1728, a Party of those *Yamasees* having landed at *Daffuskee*, surprized one of our Scout-Boats, and killed every Man but Capt. *Gilbert*, who commanded her. One of the *Indians* seizing him, as his Property, saved his Life. In their Return back to St. *Augustine* a Debate arose that it was necessary to kill him, *for that the Governor would not have them to bring any one Alive.* But Capt. *Gilbert*, pleading with the *Indian* that claim'd him, was protected by him; and upon coming to St. *Augustine* was after some Time released by the *Governor.*

IN the latter End of 1737, *still Peace subsisting*, great Preparations were made to invade openly *this Province* and *Georgia.* For that Purpose a great Body of Men arrived at St. *Augustine*, in Galleys from the *Havana;* which put *this Province* to a very large Expense to provide against. But happily they were countermanded just as they were ready to set off.

IN 1738, *altho' Peace subsisted*, and Governor *Johnson* after his Arrival here had, in 1733, renewed the before mentioned Stipulation, another Method was taken by the *Spaniards* to answer their Ends. Hitherto the Government of St. *Augustine* had not dared to acknowledge, much less to justify, the little Villainies and Violences offered to our Properties: But now an Edict of his Catholic Majesty himself, bearing Date in *November* 1733, was published by Beat of Drum round the Town of St. *Augustine* (where many *Negroes*

belonging to *English* Vessels that carried thither Supplies of Provisions, &c. had the Opportunity of hearing it) promissing Liberty and Protection to *all Slaves* that should desert thither from any of the *English* Colonies, but more especially from this. And, lest that should not prove sufficient of itself, *secret* Measures were taken to make it known to our *Slaves* in *general.* In Consequence of which Numbers of *Slaves* did, from Time to Time, by Land and Water desert to St. *Augustine;* And, the better to faciliate their Escape, carried off their Master's *Horses, Boats, &c.* some of them first committing Murder; and were accordingly received and declared free. Our present *Lieutenant Governor*, by Deputies sent from hence on that Occasion to *Seignor Don Manuel de Montiano* the present Governor of St. *Augustine*, set forth the Manner in which *those* Slaves had escaped; and redemanded them pursuant to the *Stipulation* between the *Two* Governments, and to the *Peace Subsisting* between the *Crowns.* Notwithstanding which, tho' *that* Governor acknowledged *those Slaves* to be there, yet producing the King of *Spain's* said *Edict* he declared that *he could not deliver them up, without a positive Order for that Purpose from* the King, *and that he should continue to receive all others that should resort thither, it having been an Article of Complaint against his Predecessor, that he had not put the said Edict in force sooner.*' The Success of those Deputies being too well known at their Return, Conspiracies were form'd, and Attempts made by more *Slaves to* desert to St. *Augustine:* But as every one was by that Time *alarm'd* with Apprehensions of that Nature, by great Vigilance, they were prevented from succeeding. However,

IN *September* 1739, our *Slaves* made an Insurrection at *Stono*, in the Heart of our Settlements not *Twenty* Miles from *Charles-Town;* in which they massacred Twenty-Three Whites, after the most cruel and barbarous Manner to be conceiv'd; and having got Arms and Ammunition out of a Store, they bent their

Course to the Southward, burning all the Houses on the Road. But they marched so slow, in full Confidence of their own Strength from their first Success, that they gave Time to a Party of our *Militia* to come up with them. The Number was in a Manner equal on both sides; and an Engagement ensued, such as may be supposed in such a Case. But by the Blessing of God the *Negroes* were defeated, the greatest Part being killed on the Spot or taken; and those that then escaped were so closely pursued, and hunted Day after Day, that in the End all but *Two* or *Three* were killed or taken and executed. That the *Negroes* would not have made this Insurrection had they not depended on St. *Augustine* for a Place of Reception afterwards, was very certain; and that the *Spaniards* had a Hand in prompting them to this particular Action, there was but little room to doubt. For in *July* preceeding, *Don Piedro*, Captain of the Horse at St. *Augustine*, came to *Charles-Town* in a Launch, with *Twenty* or *Thirty* Men (one of which was a *Negro* that spoke *English* very well) under Pretence of delivering a Letter to General *Oglethorpe*, altho' he could not possibly be ignorant that the General resided at *Frederica*, not Half the Distance from St. *Augustine*. And in his Return he was seen, at Times, to put into every one of our *Inlets* on the Coast. And in the *very Month* in which the above Insurrection was made, the *General* acquainted our *Lieutenant Governor*, by Letter, that the Magistrates at *Savannah* in *Georgia* had seized a *Spanaird*, whom he took to be a *Priest*, and that they thought, from what he had discovered, that he was employed by the *Spaniards* to procure a *general Insurrection* of the *Negroes*.

ON this Occasion every Breast was filled with Concern. Evil brought home to us, within our very Doors, awaken'd the Attention of the most Unthinking. Every one that had any Relation any Tie of Nature; every one that had a Life to lose, were in the most sensible Manner shocked at such Danger daily hanging over their Heads. With Regret we

bewailed our peculiar Case, that we could not enjoy the Benefits of Peace like the rest of Mankind; and that our own Industry should be the Means of taking from us all the Sweets of Life, and of rendering us liable to the Loss of our Lives and Fortunes. With Indignation we looked at St. *Augustine* (like another *Sallee!*) That Den of Thieves and Ruffians! Receptacle of Debtors, Servants and Slaves! Bane of Industry and Society! And revolved in our Minds all the Injuries *this Province* had received from thence, ever since its first Settlement: That they had, from first to last, in Times of *profoundest Peace*, both publickly and privately, by *Themselves*, *Indians* and *Negroes*, in every Shape molested us, not without some Instances of *uncommon* Cruelty. And what aggravated the same was, that *this Government* (on the contrary) had never been wanting in its good Offices with our *Indinas* in their Behalf: And even during Queen *Ann's* War had exercised so much Humanity towards them that, in order to prevent those *Indians* from *scalping* them, according to their Custom; when they should take any of them Prisoners, a Law was passed to give them *Five Pounds* Proclamation Money for every one they should bring in alive; and accordingly a great Number of the *Spaniards*, by that Means, were brought in alive, and the Reward paid for them.

[*Here ends the Extracts from the Report of the Committee.*]

[THE foregoing Statements, and the following Extract, will show, that all attempts at insurrection in South-Carolina have proved abortive; and, from their history, deluded ignorance and besotted villainy may learn, that such dæmonical stratagems must ever be detected by our vigilance, repressed by our energy, and will ever end in ignominy and suffering—that happiness and increase of privilege are best ensured by *fidelity* and *good conduct.*]

Extract from the 26th Vol. of the London Magazine.

"IN the month August 1730, the people of Carolina were greatly alarmed by the discovery of a conspiracy among their negro-slaves, to have murdered, in one night every white man in the province, to have taken such of the white women as they liked for the satisfaction of their brutal lust, and to have murdered or made slaves of all the rest. This Plot had, for some time, been in agitation among them, and two methods had been proposed for carrying it into execution: One was that upon a certain night, and at a certain hour of the night, the Negroes in each family should murder all the white men of the family they belonged to, and of every family in the neighbourhood, wherein there was no Negro. But the Negroes of almost every family distrusted the conduct and resolution of the Negroes of every other, therefore they resolved not to trust the execution of their Plot to the Negroes of each distinct family or plantation, but to embrace the other method proposed, which was, to assemble altogether at a time to be appointed, and at a certain place in the neighbourhood of Charles-Town, under *pretence* of a solemn *Dancing-bout*, from whence they were to rush all at once into the town and make themselves masters of all the arms and ammunition therein, after which they were immediately to massacre all the White Men in the town, and then spread the destruction through all the plantations in the country. Notwithstanding the great number of Negroes to whom this Plot was, and necessarily must have been communicated, yet it was never discovered until it was so near the time of execution, that a great number of the town Negroes *were assembled* at the place appointed.—Immediatly upon the discovery the Towns-Men, by private orders, and without noise, flew to arms, and rendezvoused upon the parade, from whence they instantly marched, and surrounded the place where the Negroes were assembled, by which means *they were all*, without opposition, made *prisoners*, and many of the ring-leaders executed, after confessing the conspiracy, and each of them declaring whose wife, daughter, or sister he had selected."—*London Magazine for the Year* 1757, *Vol.* 26, *page* 331–2.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

IN 1670 Governor Sayle settled a colony of about 150 at Beaufort. The expedition cost the Proprietors about fifty thousand dollars. They were so often assailed and plundered by Pirates that they removed the same year to the western side of Ashley-River. The spot now belongs to Mr. E. Lynch Horry, and at present there are vestiges of this ancient town. In 1680 they removed to Oyster-Point and commenced Charles-Town.

Year.	*Authority.*	*White.*	*Free Col*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
1670	Estimate.	150	—	—	150
1701	Dr. Humphreys.	—	—	—	7,000
1724	Dr. Hewitt.	14,000	—	18,000	32,000
1734	———	8,000	—	22,000	30,000
1739	———	—	—	40,000	—
1753	Provincial Census.	30,000	—	—	—
1763	Dr. Milligan.	35,000	—	70,000	105,000
1765	Dr. Hewitt.	38,000	—	85,000	123,000
1790	United States.	140,178	1,801	107,094	249,073
1800	Census.	196,255	3,185	146,151	345,591
1810	——	214,196	4,554	196,365	415,115
1820	——	237,440	6,826	258,475	502,741

1773. 65.000 110.000 175.000
81.728
1770
1723. Dalaho - 14000 - 18.000

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